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Week of May 11, 1992

MARTIN ANNOUNCES FIFTH ANNUAL JTPA PRESIDENTIAL AWARDS

WASHINGTON -- Secretary of Labor Lynn Martin has announced the recipients of the fifth annual Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) Presidential Awards.

"We recognize these distinguished programs and people for their extraordinary dedication and perseverance. They have harnessed the resources and energies of business, labor, community-based organizations, education, government and human service agencies to deliver training, employment and supportive services to those who are least skilled and have encountered many difficulties along the way to productive employment," Martin said.

Recipients include 16 individuals and groups cited for exemplary contributions to the nation's job training and employment systems. The awards recognize both outstanding private sector volunteers and job training programs under JTPA during the 1990 program year, (July 1, 1990, to June 30, 1991).

Awardees include five recipients in the Outstanding Private Sector Volunteer category, three in the Outstanding Private Industry Council category and eight in the Outstanding Training Program category.

Awardees were nominated by the governors of their states and selected by the Secretary of Labor. All were cited for their achievements on behalf of economically disadvantaged persons, school dropouts, homeless individuals, at-risk youth, dislocated workers and others facing serious barriers to employment.

Governors were encouraged to solicit recommendations from their JTPA partners, including Private Industry Councils, organized labor, business leaders, chief elected officials and community-based organizations. After review and evaluation by Labor Department staff and an outside panel of training and employment experts, the final selections were made by the Secretary.

Presidential Awards under JTPA were authorized by the 1986 amendments of the law. JTPA, which began operating in 1983, represents a unique public-private partnership involving the federal government, the states and local communities. The program provides readjustment and retraining services to economically disadvantaged individuals and dislocated workers.

The awards ceremony is open to the public and will be held at the U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C., starting at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, May 6.

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Week of May 11, 1992

U.S. IMPORT AND EXPORT PRICE
INDEXES FOR FIRST QUARTER 1992

WASHINGTON -- Led by declining fuel prices, the Import Price Index decreased 0.6 percent in the first quarter of 1992, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor has reported. In contrast, prices for nonfuel imports increased 0.6 percent. The Export Price Index rose 0.3 percent, after a 0.2 percent rise in the previous quarter.

The volatile import fuel index decreased by 11.9 percent, while the nonfuel price increase was led by a 3.6 percent rise in the index for crude materials, the largest increase in 3 years, and a 2.0 percent rise in food prices.

Percent change in import and export price indexes
- not seasonally adjusted -

Product category	Quarterly				Annual
	March 91 to June 91	June 91 to Sept. 91	Sept. 91 to Dec. 91	Dec. 91 to March 92	March 91 to March 92
ALL IMPORTS	-1.7	-0.1	r1.0	-0.6	-1.4
Food	-0.1	-1.1	1.1	2.0	1.9
Beverages and tobacco	1.4	-0.1	r1.2	0.9	3.4
Crude materials	0.7	-3.8	-0.3	3.6	0.1
Fuels and related products	-5.4	2.2	r-0.5	-11.9	-15.3
Chemicals	-1.6	-0.5	r0.3	0.6	-1.2
Intermediate mfg. products	-1.7	-0.9	r0.2	0.6	-1.8
Machinery & transport equip.	-1.5	0.1	r1.5	0.1	0.1
Misc. manufactured articles	-1.4	0.2	1.6	1.1	1.5
ALL IMPORTS, EX. FUELS	-1.3	-0.3	1.2	0.6	0.1
ALL EXPORTS	-0.3	-0.4	0.2	0.3	-0.3
Food	2.6	-1.0	2.4	3.9	8.2
Beverages and tobacco	0.5	0.6	r1.8	0.6	3.6
Crude materials	-3.0	-3.8	r-2.3	1.6	-7.4
Fuels and related products	-4.1	-0.1	r1.1	-7.5	-10.3
Chemicals	-3.7	-1.6	r-0.8	-0.2	-6.1
Intermediate mfg. products	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0
Machinery & transport equip.	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.4
Misc. manufactured articles	0.8	0.3	r0.6	0.7	2.5

r = revised to reflect late reports and corrections by respondents.

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The remaining import indexes for the finished-goods nonfuel categories also posted moderate first-quarter increases. The index for miscellaneous manufactured goods rose 1.1 percent, the indexes for intermediate manufactured products and chemicals each increased 0.6 percent, prices for machinery and transport equipment edged up 0.1 percent, and prices for beverages and tobacco rose 0.9 percent.

Due primarily to fuel prices, the import index has declined 1.4 percent since March 1991, after rising for the 5 previous years.

The 0.3 percent rise in export prices was led, for the second consecutive quarter, by increasing prices for food, up 3.9 percent following a 2.4 percent rise for the previous quarter. A 1.6 percent upturn in prices for crude materials, the first increase in this index after 5 consecutive quarters of decline, also contributed to the export price increase. The indexes for intermediate manufactured goods and miscellaneous manufactured articles each rose 0.7 percent, and the indexes for machinery and transport equipment and beverages and tobacco, increased 0.1 percent and 0.6 percent, respectively.

In contrast, export fuel prices fell 7.5 percent, and the index for chemicals continued its year-long slide, decreasing 0.2 percent.

For the year ended in March, the export price index edged down 0.3 percent, contrasted with a 1.9 percent increase for the previous year.

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Week of May 11, 1992

FILLERS FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The total number of labor force entrants between 1990 and 2005 will be much larger than labor force growth, because of the large number of people needed to replace workers who die or leave the labor force to retire or pursue other activities, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Occupational Outlook Quarterly, Fall 1991.

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Of the projected 151 million workers who will be in the labor force in 2005, 56 million will enter during the 1990-2005 period. Thirty million of these entrants will replace workers who will leave the labor force between 1990 and 2005, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Occupational Outlook Quarterly, Fall 1991.

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White non-Hispanic men and women will account for the majority of entrants to the labor force between 1990 and 2005. Hispanic entrants wlll number 8.7 million -- 15.7% of all entrants. Black Americans will account for 7.2 million entrants (13%), and Asians, 6%, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Occupational Outlook Quarterly, Fall 1991.

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